In the specification

Page 1, second paragraph, showing changes made by amendment:

Thermal polymerization initiators are required for a number of dental materials that polymerize under conditions in which ~~a light~~ initiation of polymerization by light is inefficient [or only insecurity]. Frequently, thermal setting dental cements are used for the adherence of ceramic or metallic restorations. Also the application of more opaque materials makes a self-curing thermal polymerization initiator necessary. Advantageous is a thermal polymerization initiator in cases when a polymerization in the depth is required or a larger quantity of material is used, such as for a temporary crown and bridge material. A large number of thermal setting materials comprise peroxide/amine initiators; most of them comprise BPO or modified BPO and amines. Only in individual cases other redox-initiators are used, such as peroxide / metal ions (reduction agents such as ascorbic acid), or metal carbonyl compounds / organic halogenides, or boralkyle compounds / oxygen, or persulfate / mercaptane, or sulfinate / metal compounds. Dental materials must fulfill some special conditions for patient comfort, convenience and safety. Polymerization of dental materials must occur at relatively low temperatures (about 37°C) in bulk with high rates of polymerization and high degree of polymerization (resulting in at most a minute percentage of residual monomer). They should have a long shelf-life for a period of at least 18 month, which means that they should be thermostable at ambient temperature and do not decompose under moisture conditions. Furthermore, the oxygen inhibited layer should be minimized.